## IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims by canceling original claims 1-87 and adding new claims 88-103 as follows:

1.-87. (Canceled)

88. (New) A method of assessing the effectiveness of a non nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor ("NNRTI") on an HIV-infected patient comprising: detecting, in a biological sample of the HIV-infected patient, the presence of a mutation at codon 241 and a mutation at at least one of codons 101, 103, 106, 135, 138 or 190 of a nucleic acid encoding HIV reverse transcriptase, wherein the presence of said mutations is correlated with a decrease in NNRTI susceptibility or with a drug-dependant stimulation of viral replication.

89. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein the presence of said mutations is correlated with a decrease in NNRTI susceptibility and drug-dependant stimulation of viral replication.

90. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein said mutated codon 241 encodes a serine (S).

91. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein said mutated codon 101 encodes a glutamic acid (E), said mutated codon 103 encodes an asparagine (N), said mutated codon 106 encodes a methionine (M), said mutated codon 135 encodes a threonine (T), said mutated codon 138 encodes an alanine (A) and said mutated codon 190 encodes an alanine (A).

92. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.

93. (New) A method of assessing the effectiveness of an NNRTI on an HIV-infected patient comprising: detecting, in a biological sample of the HIV-infected patient, the presence of a mutation at codon 245 and a mutation at at least one of codons 98, 101, 103, 135, 138, 181, 190 or 225 of a nucleic acid encoding HIV reverse transcriptase,

wherein the presence of said mutations is correlated with a decrease in NNRTI susceptibility or with a drug-dependant stimulation of viral replication.

94. (New) The method of claim 93, wherein the presence of said mutations is correlated with a decrease in NNRTI susceptibility and drug-dependant stimulation of viral replication.

95. (New) The method of claim 93, wherein said mutated codon 245 encodes a glutamic acid (E).

96. (New) The method of claim 93, wherein said mutated codon 98 encodes a glycine (G), said mutated codon 101 encodes a glutamic acid (E), said mutated codon 103 encodes an asparagine (N), said mutated codon 135 encodes a threonine (T), said mutated codon 138 encodes an alanine (A), said mutated codon 181 encodes a cysteine (C), said mutated codon 190 encodes an alanine (A) and said mutated codon 225 encodes a histidine (H).

97. (New) The method of claim 93, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.

98. (New) A method of assessing the effectiveness of an NNRTI on an HIV-infected patient comprising: detecting, in a biological sample of the HIV-infected patient, the presence of a mutation at codon 270 of a nucleic acid encoding HIV reverse transcriptase, wherein the presence of said mutation is correlated with a decrease in NNRTI susceptibility and a drug-dependant stimulation of viral replication.

99. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein said mutated codon 270 encodes a serine (S).

100. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.

101. (New) The method of claim 98, further comprising evaluating whether the biological sample of the HIV-infected patient comprises a nucleic acid encoding HIV reverse transcriptase having a mutation at at least one of codon 103, codon 135 or codon 225,

wherein the presence of said mutations is correlated with a decrease in NNRTI susceptibility and drug-dependant stimulation of viral replication.

102. (New) The method of claim 101, wherein said mutated codon 103 encodes an asparagine (N), said mutated codon 135 encodes a threonine (T) and said mutated codon 225 encodes a histidine (H).

103. (New) The method of claim 101, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.